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Debate in the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Clay

Upon his resolutions concerning the Tariff and other great subjects of public policy.

MARCH 1, 1842

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate nearly as follows:—Mr. President: The resolutions which have just been read, and which are to form the subject of the present discussion, are of the greatest importance, involving interests of the highest character, and a system of policy which, in my opinion, lies at the bottom of any restoration of the prosperity of the country. In discussing them I would address myself to you in the language of plainness, of soberness, and truth. I did not come here as if I were entering a garden full of flowers and of the richest embroidery, to cull the tea rose, the japonicas, the jessamines and woodbines, and weave them into a garland of the gayest colours, that by the beauty of their assortment and by their fragrance I may gratify fair ladies. Nor is it my wish—it is far, far from my wish—to revive any subjects of a party character, or which might be calculated to renew the animosities which unhappily have hitherto prevailed between the two great political parties of the country. My course is far different from this; it is to speak to you of the sad condition of our country—to point out not the remote and original, but the proximate, the immediate causes which have produced and are likely to consume our distresses, and to suggest a remedy. If any one, in or out of the Senate, has imagined it to be my intention, on this occasion, to indulge in any ambitious display of argument, to attempt any rhetorical flights, or to deal in any other figures than figures of arithmetic, he will find himself greatly disappointed. The farmer, if he is a judicious man, does not begin to plough till he has first laid off his land, and marked it off at proper distances by planting stakes by which his ploughmen are to be guided in their movements; and the ploughman accordingly fixes his eye upon the stake opposite to the end of the destined furrow, and then endeavors to reach it by a straight and direct furrow. These resolutions are my stakes.

But before I proceed to examine them, let me first meet and obviate certain objections, which, as I understand, have been mainly urged against them generally. I learn that it is said of these resolutions that they present only general propositions, and that, instead of this, I should at once have introduced separate bills, and entered into detail and shown in what manner I propose to accomplish the objects which the resolutions propose. Let me here say, in reply, that the ancient principles and mode of legislation which has ever prevailed from the foundation of this government, has been to fix first upon the general principles which are to guide us, and then to carry out those principles by detailed legislation. Such has ever been the course pursued, not only in the country from which we derive our legislative institutions, but in our own. The memorable resolut on offered in the British House of Commons by the celebrated Mr. Dunning is no doubt familiar to the mind of every one—that "the power of the Crown (and it is equally true of our own Chief Magistrate) had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." When I was a member of another legislative body, which meets in the opposite extremity of this capitol, it was the course, in reference to the great questions of internal improvement and other leading measures of public policy, to propose specific resolutions going to mark out the principles of action which ought to be adopted, and then to carry out these principles by subsequent enactments. Another objection is urged, as I understand, against one of these resolutions, which is this: that by the constitution no bill for raising revenue can originate any where but in the House of Representatives. It is true that we cannot originate such a bill; but, undoubtedly, in contemplating the condition of the public affairs, and in the right consideration of all questions touching the amount of the revenue and the mode in which it shall be raised, and involving the great questions of expenditure and retrenchment, and how far the expenses of the government may safely and properly be diminished, it is perfectly legitimate for us to deliberate and act as duty may demand. There can be no question but that, during the present session of Congress, a bill of revenue will be sent to us from the other house; and if, when it comes, we shall find the whole ground through with a consideration of the general subject, fixing the principles of policy proper to be pursued in relation to it, it will greatly economise the time of the Senate and preposterously saves a large amount of the public money.

Each person better can she can be pursued, if business of the session I have had the honor to present, than to take them up in the order of their arrangement, as I presented them to the Senate, after mature deliberation.

The first resolution declares—

"That it is the duty of the General Government, for conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient, either by loan or treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences."

I have heard it asserted that this resolution is but a truism. If so, I regret to say that it is one from which this government especially has departed during the last five years. Has an adequate revenue been provided within each of these years to meet the necessary expenses of those same years? Not far otherwise.

In 1837, at the called session, instead of imposing the requisite amount of taxes on the free articles, according to the provisions of the compromise act, what was the resort of the Administration? To Treasury notes. And the same expedient of Treasury notes was ever since adopted, from year to year, to supply the deficit seeming. And, of necessity, this policy cast upon the Administration succeeding an unascertained unliquidated debt, inducing a temporary necessity on that Administration to have resort to the same means of supply.

I do not advert to these facts with any purpose of crimination or recrimination. Far from it. For we have reached that state of the public affairs when the country lies bleeding at every pore, and when, as I earnestly hope and trust, we shall, by common consent, dispense with our party prejudices, and agree to look at any measure proposed for the public relief as patriots and statesmen. I say, then, that during the four years of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was an excess of expenditure over the income of the Government to the amount of between seven and eight millions of dollars; and I say that it was the duty of that Administration, the moment they found this deficit to exist in the revenue, to have resorted to the adequate remedy by laying the requisite amount of taxes on the free articles to meet and to supply the deficiency.

I shall say nothing more on the first resolution, because I do hope that, whatever the previous practice of this government may have been, there is no Senator here who will hesitate to concur in the truth of the general proposition it contains.

The next three resolutions all relate to the same general subjects—subjects which I consider much the most important of any here set forth; and I shall, for the reason, consider them together.

The second resolution asserts—

"That such an adequate revenue can not be obtained by duties on foreign imports without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent., as provided for in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government."

The third resolution concludes—

"That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies."

The fourth resolution asserts—

"That, in the adjustment of a tariff to raise the amount of twenty six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that especially a minimum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible."

The first question which these resolutions suggest is this: What should be the amount of the annual expenditures of this government? Now, on this point, I shall not attempt, what is impossible, to be exact and precise in stating what that may be. We can only make an approximation. No man, in his private affairs, can say, or pretends to say, at the beginning of the year, precisely what shall be the amount of his expenses during the year: that must depend on many unforeseen contingencies, which cannot with any precision be calculated beforehand: all that can be done is to make an approximation to what ought to be, if not what may be the amount. Before I consider that question, allow me to correct, here, an assertion made first by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) and subsequently by the Senator from Missouri near me (Mr Linn,) and I believe by one or two other gentlemen, viz: that the Whig party, when out of power, asserted that, if trusted with the helm, they would administer this government at an amount of expenditure not exceeding $13,000,000. I hope, if such an assertion was actually made by either or all of these gentlemen that it will never be repeated again without resorting to proof to sustain it. I know of no such position ever taken by the Whig party, or by any prominent member of the Whig party. Sure I am that the party generally pledged itself to no such reduction of the public expenses—none.

And I regret to say that I trust, before such assertion is repeated, the proofs will be adduced. For in this case, as in others, that which is asserted and reiterated comes at last to be believed. The Whig party did promise economy and retrenchment, and I trust will perform the promise. I deny, (in no offensive sense) that the Whig party ever promised to reduce the expenditures of this government to thirteen millions of dollars. No; but this was what they said: during the four years of the administration of Mr. Adams the average amount of the public expenditure was but thirteen millions; and you charged that administration with outrageous extravagance, and came yourselves into power on promises to reduce the annual expenditure; but having obtained power, instead of reducing the public expenses, you carried them up to the astonishing amount of near forty millions. But, while the Whigs never asserted that they would administer the government with thirteen millions, our opponents, our respected opponents, after having been three years in power, instead of bringing the expenses below the standard of Mr. Adams's administration, declared that fifteen millions was the amount at which the expenditures should be fixed. This was the ground taken by Mr. Mr Lane, when he was at the head of the treasury. I have his report before me; but as the fact, I presume, will not be denied, I forbear to read from it. He suggests, as the fit amount to be raised by the tariff he had proposed, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars as sufficient to meet the wants of the government.

I hope now I have shown that the Whig party, before they obtained power, never were pledged to bring down the public expenses either to thirteen or to fifteen millions. They were pledged, I admit, to retrench unnecessary expenditures, and to make a reasonable deduction whenever it could properly be made consistently with the public service; that process, as I understand, is now going on in both houses, and I trust the fruits will be seen before the end of the present session.

Unpledged, therefore, as the Whig party was, as to any specific amount, the question recurs, at what sum can the expenses of the government be now fixed?

I repeat that the exact amount is difficult to be ascertained. I have stated it in the resolution I now offer at *twenty-two millions*; and I shall soon show how I have arrived at that amount. But, before I do that, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to the expenditures of the preceding administration; for, in attempting to fix a sum for the future, I know of no course but to look back upon the experience of the past, and then to endeavor to deduce from it the probable amount of future expenditure. What, then, were the expenditures of the four years of the past administration?

In 1837 the amount was	$37 265 017 15
In 1838 it was	39 455 438 35
In 1839	37 614 936 15
In 1840	28 226 533 81
Making an aggregate of	$142 561,945 46

Which gives us an average per year of $35,640,486 38.

The sum I have proposed is only twenty two millions, which, deduced from thirty-five as above, leaves a reduction of $13,640 000—being a sum greater than the whole average expenditure of the extravagant and profligate administration of Mr. Adams, which they told us was so enormous that it must be reduced by a great "retrenchment and reform."

I am not here going to inquire into the items which composed the large expenditures of the four years of Van Buren's administration. I know what has been said, and will again be said, on that subject—that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but do we not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise, under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration: that less was expended on the national defences—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended. At present, we are all animated with a common zeal and determination on the subject of defence; all feel the necessity of some adequate plan of defence, as well upon the ocean as upon the land, and especially of putting our navy and our fortifications in a better state to defend the honor and protect the rights of the nation. We feel this necessity, although we all trust that the calamity of a war may be averted. This calls for a greater amount of money for these purposes than was appropriated under Mr Van Buren's administration; beside which, in the progress of affairs, unforeseen exigencies may arise, and do constantly occur, calling for further appropriations needed, which no man can anticipate. Every minister in every government—every administration of our own government, has its extraordinaries and its contingencies; and it is no apology for Mr. Van Buren's administration to say that the circumstances which occasioned its expenditures were extraordinary and peculiar. Making all the allowances which its warmest friends can ask for the expenses of the inglorious Florida war—a contest which has profusely wasted not only the resources of the treasury, but the best blood of the nation—making the amplest allowance for this and for all other extras whatever, the sum expended by the last administration still remains to be far, far beyond what is proposed in these resolutions as sufficient for the present, and for years to come. It must, in candor, be conceded that this is a very great diminution of the national expenditure; and such, if nothing else were done, would redeem the pledge of the Whig party.

But let us now consider the subject in another light. Thirteen millions was the average annual amount of expenditure under Mr. Adams's administration, which terminated thirteen years ago. I should be authorized, therefore, to take the commencement of his administration in 1825, being a period of seventeen years, in making a comparison of the progressive increase of the national expenditures; or, at all events, adding one-half of Mr. Adams's term, to take the period as running fifteen years back; but shall I not avail myself of this perfectly fair calculation; and I will therefore say, that at the end of thirteen years, from the time when the expenditures were thirteen millions, I propose that they be raised to twenty two millions. And is this an extraordinary increase for such a period, in a country of such rapid increase and development as this is? What has occurred during this lapse of time? The army has doubled, or nearly so; it has increased from a little over 6,000 men to 12,000. We have built six, eight, or ten ships of the line, (I do not recollect the precise numbers) two or three new states have been added to the Union; and two periodical enumerations have been made of the nation's population; besides which there have been, and yet are to be, vast expenditures on works of fortification and national defence. Now when we look at the increase in the number of members in both Houses of Congress, and consider the necessary and inevitable progress and growth of the nation, is it, I ask, an extraordinary thing that at the end of a period of thirteen years our expenditures should increase from thirteen to twenty-two millions of dollars? If we take the period at seventeen years, (as we fairly may,) or at but fifteen years, the increase of expenses will be found not to go beyond the proportional increase of our population within the same period. That increase is found to be about four per cent. annually—and the increase of government expenditures, at the rate above stated, will not exceed that. This is independent of any augmentation of the army or navy, of the addition of new states and territories, or the enlargement of the numbers in Congress. Taking the addition, at the end of thirteen years, to be nine millions of dollars, it will give an annual increase of about 700,000 dollars. And I think that the government of no people, young, free, and growing as is this nation, can, under circumstances like ours, be justly charged with rashness, recklessness, or extravagance, if its expenses increase but at the rate of $700,000 per annum. If our posterity, after their numbers shall have swelled to one hundred millions, shall find that their expenses have augmented in no greater ratio than this, they will have no cause of complaint of the profuseness or extravagance of their government.

But it should be recollected that while I have fixed the rate of expenditure at the sum I have mentioned, viz: twenty two millions, this does not preclude further reductions, if they shall be found practicable, after existing abuses have been explored and all useless or unnecessary expenses have been lopped off.

The honorable senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun,) has favored us, on more occasions than one, with an account of the reforms he effected when at the head of the war department of this government; and no man, certainly, can be less disposed than I am to deprive him of a single feather which he thinks he put in his cap by that operation. But what does he tell us was his experience in this business of retrenchment? He tells us what we all know to be true—what every father, every householder, especially finds to be true in his own case—that it is much easier to plunge into extravagance than to reduce expenses; and it is pre eminently true of a nation. Every nation finds it far easier to rush into an extravagant expenditure of the money entrusted to its public agents, than to bring down the public expenditures from a profuse and reckless to an economical standard. All useful and salutary reforms must be made with care and circumspection. The gentleman from South Carolina admits that the reforms he accomplished took him four years to bring about. It was not till after four years of constant exertion that he was enabled to establish a system of just accountability, and to bring down the expenses of the army to the average, per man, to which they were at length reduced. And now, with all his personal knowledge of the difficulties of such a task, was it kind in him, was it kind or fair in his associates, to taunt us as they have done, by already asking, "where are the reforms you promised to accomplish when you were out of power?"

[Mr. Calhoun here rose to explain, and observed that what he had again and again said on the subject of reforms was no more than this, that it was time the promised reforms should begin: it was time they should *begin*; and that was all he now asked.]

Very well: if that is all he asks, the gentleman will not be disappointed. We could not begin at the extra session: it could not then reasonably be expected of us; for what is the duty of a new Administration when it first comes into the possession of power? Its immediate and pressing care is to carry on the government; to become acquainted with the machine; to look how it acts in its various parts, and to take care that it shall not work injuriously to the public interest. They cannot, at once, look back at the past abuses; it is not practicable to do so; it must have time to look into the pigeon holes of the various bureaux, to find out what has been done, and what is doing. Its first great duty is to keep the machine of government in regular motion. It could not, therefore, be expected that Congress would go into a thorough process of reform at the extra session. Its peculiar object then was to adopt measures of immediate and indispensable relief to the people and to the government. Besides which, the subsequent misfortunes of the Whig party were well known. President Harrison occupied the chair of state but for a single month; and the members of his cabinet left it under circumstances which, let me here say, do them the highest honor. I do not enter upon the inquiry whether the state of things which they supposed to exist did actually exist or not; but, believing it to exist, as they did, their resignation presents one of the most signal examples of the sacrifice of the honors and emoluments of high station, at great expense and personal inconvenience, and of noble adherence to honor and good faith, which the history of any country can show. But I may justly claim, not only on behalf of the retiring secretaries, but for the whole Whig party, a stern adherence to principle, in utter disregard of the spoils doctrine, and of all those baser motives and considerations which address themselves to some men with so great a power. I say, then, that the late extra session was no time to achieve a great and extensive and difficult reform throughout the departments of the government: a process like that can be attempted only during a regular session of Congress; and do not gentlemen know that it is now in progress, by the faithful hands to which it has here and elsewhere in Congress been committed? and that an extraordinary committee has been raised in this body, insomuch that to effect it the Senate has somewhat shot from its usual and appropriate orbit by establishing a standing committee of retrenchment? If the honorable senator from South Carolina took four years to bring down the expenses of the war department, when under his own immediate superintendence; I may surely, with confidence, make my appeal to his sense of justice and liberality to allow us at least two years before he reproaches us with a failure in a work so much more extensive.

I will now say that, in suggesting the propriety of fixing the annual average expenditure of this government at twenty-two millions of dollars, from this time and for some year to come, it is not my purpose to preclude any further reductions of expense by the dismissal of useless officers, the abolition of useless institutions, and the reduction of unnecessary or extravagant expenditures. No man is more desirous than I am of seeing this government administered at the smallest possible expense consistent with the duties entrusted to us in the management of our public interests both at home and abroad. None will rejoice more if it shall be found practicable to reduce our expenses to eighteen, to fifteen, or even to thirteen millions. None, I repeat it, will rejoice in such a triumph of economy more heartily than I. None—none.

But now allow me to proceed to state by what process I have reached the sum of twenty two millions, as proposed in the resolution I have offered.

The Secretary of the Treasury has presented to us estimates for the current year, independent of permanent expenses of a million and a half, amounting to about twenty-four and a half millions, which may be stated under the following heads, viz:

For the civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,	$4,000,987 85
For the war department including all branches,	11,717,791 17
Naval service,	8,705,579 93
	$21,424 358 95

And here let me say a single word in defence of the army. The department of war comes to us with estimates for the sum of $11,717,491 27; and those who look only on the surface of things may suppose that this sum is extraordinarily large; but there are many items in that sum. I have before me a statement going to show that of that sum only four millions are asked for the military service proper—a sum less than is demanded for the naval service proper, and only double the amount at which it stood when the honorable gentleman from South Carolina left the department. The sum was then about $2,000,000; it is now not quite $4,000,000: while, during the same period, the army has been nearly doubled, besides the raising of mounted regiments, the most expensive for that very reason of any in the service. I think the gentleman from South Carolina, if he looks into the subject in detail, will find that the cost of the army is not at this hour greater, per man, than it was when it was under his own personal administration. So I am informed; and that, although the pay has been raised a dollar a month, which has very largely augmented the expenditure.

The executive branch of the government has sent in estimates amounting, in all, to twenty-four and a half millions of dollars, for the service of the current year, which, with the million and a half of permanent expenditure, makes twenty-six millions. How much is to be added to that amount for appropriations not yet estimated, which may be made during the session of Congress, to meet honest claims, and for other objects of a public nature? I remember one item proposed by my friend near me (Mr. Mangum) for a quarter of a million for the building of a steamship, an item not included in the estimates, but for which the Senate has already appropriated: besides which there are various other items which have passed or will pass during the present session. When the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire was at the head of the Treasury, he made, in his communications to Congress, constant complaints of this very practice. He well remembers that he was ever complaining that the expenditures of government were swelled far beyond the executive estimates, by appropriations made by Congress not estimated for by the departments. I have calculated that we shall add to the twenty-six millions of dollars estimated for by the executive departments, or permanently required, at least one million and a half, which would raise the sum for this year to twenty-seven millions and a half.

How then do I propose to bring this down to twenty-two millions? I have, I own, some fears that we shall not be able to effect it; but I hope that we shall so far reduce the estimates and prevent unnecessary appropriations that the total expenditure shall not exceed that amount. The mode in which I propose to reach such a result is this: I suppose we may effect a reduction of the civil list to the amount of half a million. That general head includes, among other things, the expenses of the two Houses, and, as I have heard, the other House has already introduced a report which, if adopted, will cut down those expenses one hundred thousand dollars, though I think that they should be reduced much more. I estimate, then, three and a half millions for the civil list instead of four millions; then I estimate nine millions for the war department instead of $11,717,000. In a conversation which I have lately held with the chairman of the military committee of this body, he expressed the apprehension that it could not be reduced below ten millions, but I hope it may be cut down to nine. As to the naval service, the estimates of the department for that branch of the service amount to $8,707,500; an amount I think far too high, and indeed quite extravagant. I was greatly astonished at learning the amount was so large. Still I know that the navy is the favorite of all, and justly: it is the boast of the nation, and our great resource and chief dependence in the contingency of a war: no man thinks, for a moment, of crippling or disabling this right arm of our defence. But I have supposed that without injury the appropriation asked for might be reduced from 8,707,500 to $6,500,000. This would put the reduction in the naval on a footing with that in the military appropriation, and still leave a greater appropriation than usual to that department. The reduction to six millions and a half is as large as I think will be practicable, if we are to provide for proposed experiments in the application of steam, and are, besides, to add largely to the marine corps.

How, then, will the total of our expenditures stand? We shall have—

For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government	$3,500 000
For the military service	9 000 000
For the naval service	6,500 000
For permanent appropriations *	1,500,000
For appropriations not included in the estimates	1 500,000
Making an aggregate of	$22,000 000

To this amount I suppose and hope our expenses may be reduced, until, on due investigation, it shall be discovered that still further reductions may be effected.

Well, then, having fixed the amount at twenty-two millions for the ordinary current expenses of government, I have supposed it necessary and proper to add two millions more to make provisions for the payment of the existing national debt, which is, in the event of the loan being

* Mr. Clay had omitted this item in the delivery of his speech, and the omission is now supplied.

taken up, seventeen millions. And then I go on to add two millions more as a reserved fund to meet contingencies: so that, should there be a temporary rise of the expenditures beyond twenty-two millions, or any sudden emergency should occur which could not be anticipated or calculated on, there may be the requisite means in the treasury to meet it. Nor has there been a single secretary at the head of the treasury since the days of Mr. Gallatin, including the respectable gentleman from New Hampshire opposite, (Mr. Woodbury,) who has not held and expressed the opinion that a reserved fund is highly expedient and proper for contingencies. Thus I propose that twenty-two millions shall be appropriated for ordinary expenses, two millions more to provide for the public debt, and other two millions a reserved fund to meet contingencies; making in all twenty-six millions.

The next inquiry which presents itself is, how this amount ought to be raised? There are two modes of estimating the revenue to be derived from foreign imports, and either of them presents only ground for a conjectural result; but so fluctuating is the course of commerce, that every one must see it to be impossible to estimate, with precision, the exact amount of what it will yield. In forming my estimate I have taken the amount of exports as presenting the best basis of calculation. But here let me add, that at the treasury they have taken the imports as the basis; and I am gratified to be able to state that, I understand, on comparing the results arrived at, although the calculations were made without concert, those of the secretary turn out to be very nearly, if not exactly, the same with those to which I have been conducted. I will here state why it is I have taken the exports as the ground of my calculations, adding thereto fifteen per cent. for profits. The exports are one means of making foreign purchases. Their value is ascertained at the ports of exportation under the act of 1820, and the returns generally present the same value. The price of cotton, as an example, at home, is always regulated by the price in the Liverpool market. It follows, therefore, that by taking the value of any commodity at the place of its export, you reach its true value: for, if the price realized abroad be sometimes above and sometimes below that amount, the excess and deficiency will probably neutralize each other. This is the fairest mode for another reason: if in any one year more foreign goods shall be purchased than the exports of that year would pay for, a credit is created abroad which must be extinguished by the exports of some succeeding year.

[Mr. Buchanan here inquired if any deduction had been made by Mr. Clay from the exports, to pay the interest, &c. on American debt held abroad. Mr. C. replied that the Senator would presently [illegible]

I think the Senate will agree with me, in assuming that the exports form a more correct and reliable standard of estimation than the imports; however that may be, the accidental coincidence between the results arrived at in either mode fortifies and proves the calculation itself to have been founded in correct principles. Those results, as shown by the secretary of the treasury, are now, I believe, in the House; and I regretted that I could not examine them before I rose to address the Senate.

I will now show you that the exports from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, a period of six years, amount to $321,004,125, being an average annual amount of $103,500,637. That I take as presenting a safe ground of calculations for the future. To this I propose to add fifteen per cent. for profits—in which I do but follow Mr. Ewing, the late secretary, in his report at the extra session. It is certainly a great profit, (I include of course all expenses and charges of every kind,) and with this addition, the annual amount will be $118,938,187, say 119 millions. Deducting, for the interest and principal of the American debt abroad, ten millions per annum, it will leave a nett amount of 109 millions. There can be no dispute as to the propriety of such a deduction: the debt exists: it must be provided for; and my fear is that this amount will prove too small to meet it. I think that much more may probably be needed; but certainly none can object to the reserve of ten millions. We thus get, as I said, a nett balance from our annual exports, including profits, of 109 millions.

Of this amount of importation, how much is now free from duty? The free goods, including tea and coffee, amount to 30 millions; from which amount I deduct for tea and coffee, assuming that they will be subjected to moderate duties, 12 millions, leaving the amount of free articles at 18 millions: deduct this from 109 millions, the amount of exports, and it will leave a balance of 91 millions, which may be assumed as the amount of dutiable articles for some years to come.

How, then, out of these 90 or 91 millions of dutiable goods are we to raise a revenue of 26 millions? No man, I presume, will rise here in his place and say that we are to rely either on direct or internal taxes. Who has the temerity to meet the waves of popular indignation which will flow round and bury him, whoever he may be, that should propose, in time of peace, to raise a revenue by direct taxation? Yet this is the only resource to fly to, save the proceeds of the public lands, on which I shall speak presently, and which I can satisfy any man is not to be thought of. You are, therefore, to draw this amount of 26 millions from the 91 millions of dutiable articles imported; and, to reach that sum, at what rate per cent. must you go?

I shall here say nothing, or but a word or two, on the subject of home valuation—a subject which a friend has care of, (Mr. Simmons,) than whom none is more competent to its full elucidation. He thinks, as I understand, that there can be devised a satisfactory system of such valuation, and I heartily wish him success in the attempt. I will only say that, in my opinion, if we raise but ten millions, without any reference whatever to protection, without reference to any thing but to mere honesty, however small the amount may be, we should ourselves assess the value of the goods on which we lay the duty, and not leave that value to be fixed by foreigners. As things now stand, we lay the duty, but foreigners fix the value of the goods. Give me but the power of fixing the value of the goods, and I care little in comparison, what may be the rate of duty you impose. It is evident that on the *ad valorem* principle it is the foreigner who virtually fixes the actual amount of the duty paid. It is the foreigner who, by fixing that value, virtually legislates for us; and that in a case where his interest is directly opposed to that of our revenue, I say, therefore, that independent of all considerations of protection, independent of all ends or motives but the prevention of those infamous frauds which have been the disgrace of our custom-house—frauds in which the foreigner, with his double and triple and quadruple invoices, ready to be produced as circumstances may require, fixes the value of the merchandise taxed—every consideration of national dignity, justice, and independence demands the substitution of home valuation in the place of foreign. What effect such a change may have in the augmentation of the revenue I am not prepared to say, because I do not know the amount; I think the rate may be set down at twenty-five per cent. in addition to the foreign value of imports. I do not speak with great confidence. If the rate is twenty five per cent. then it would add only five per cent. to the rate of twenty per cent. established by the compromise act. Of course, if the home be substituted for the foreign valuation, the augmentation of duties beyond twenty per cent. will be less by that home valuation, whatever it may be. Without, however, entering into the question of home valuation, and leaving that subject to be arranged hereafter, I shall treat the subject as if the present system of foreign valuation is to continue.

I then return to the inquiry, on an importation amounting to ninety one millions, how much duty must be imposed in order to raise a nett revenue of twenty six millions? The question does not admit of perfect accuracy; the utmost that can be reached is a reasonable approximation. Suppose every one of the imported articles to be subject to a duty of thirty per cent, then the gross revenue will amount to $27,300,000. Deducting the expenses of collection, which may be stated at $1,600,000, will give $25,700,000, or three hundred thousand dollars less than the proposed amount of twenty-six millions.

But I might as well take this opportunity to explain a subject which is not well understood. It has been supposed, when I propose to fix a rate of ad valorem duty as the maximum to be allowed, that my meaning is, that all articles, of every description, are to be carried up to that point, and fixed at that rate, as on a sort of bed of Procrustes. But that is not my idea. No doubt certain articles ought to go up to the maximum—I mean those of prime necessity belonging to the class of protected articles. There are others, such as jewelry and watches, and some others of small bulk and great comparative value, and therefore easily smuggled, and presenting a great temptation to the evasion of duty, which ought to be subjected to a less rate. There should, therefore, be a discrimination allowed under the maximum rate according to the exigency of the respective circumstances of each particular interest concerned. Since it will require a duty of thirty per cent. on all articles to give the amount of twenty-five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and since some of them will not bear so high a duty as thirty per cent, it follows that less than that rate will certainly not answer the necessary demands of the Government, and it may, in some particular cases, require a rate somewhat higher than that in order to raise the proposed sum of twenty-six millions. But as the reserved fund of two millions for contingencies will not require an annual revenue for that purpose, should the amount of duties levied be less than twenty-six millions, or even between twenty-four and twenty five millions, the reserved fund may be made up by accumulations during success ive years, and still leave an amount sufficient to meet an annual expenditure of twenty-two millions, and two millions for the public debt.

I now approach the consideration of a very important branch of the subject in its connexion with the compromise act.

I shall not here attempt to go again into the history of that act. I will only say that, at the time of its passage, it was thought right that the country should make a fair experiment of its effect: and that, as the law itself met the approbation of all parts of the country, its provisions ought not lightly to be departed from, that the principles of the act should be observed in good faith; and that, if it be necessary to raise the duties higher than twenty per cent., we ought to adhere to the principles of the compromise then, as far as it should be possible to do so. I have been animated in the propositions I now offer to the Senate, by the same desire that prompted me, whenever the act has been assailed by its opponents, to stand by it and defend it.

But it is necessary now to consider what the principles of the compromise act really are.

I. The first principle is, that there should be a fixed rate of ad valorem duty, and discriminations below it.

II. That the excess of duty beyond twenty per cent. should, by a gradual process, commencing on the 31st December, 1833, be reduced, so that by the 30th June, 1842, it should be brought down to twenty per cent.

III. That, after that day, *such duties should be laid* for the purpose of raising *such* revenue as might be necessary for an economical administration of the government; consequently excluding all resort to internal taxation, or to the proceeds of the public lands. For, contemporaneously with the pendency of the compromise act, a bill was pending for the distribution of those proceeds.

IV. That, after the 30th June, 1842, all duties should be paid in ready money, to the exclusion of all credits.

V. That, after the same day, the assessment of the value of all imports should be made at home and not abroad.

VI. That, after the same day, a list of articles specified and enumerated in the act should be admitted free of duty, for the benefit of the manufacturing interest.

These are the principles, and all the principles, of the compromise act. An impression had been taken up most erroneously that the rate of duty was never to exceed twenty per cent. There is no such limitation in the act. I admit that, at the time of the passage of the act, a hope was entertained that a rate of duty not exceeding twenty per cent. would supply an adequate revenue to an economical administration of the government. Then we were threatened with that overflow of revenue with which the Treasury was subsequently inundated; and the difficulty was to find articles which should be liberated from duty and thrown into the free class. Hence wines, silks, and other luxuries were rendered free. But not the act, and no part of the act, when fairly interpreted, limits Congress to the iron rule of adhering forever, and under all circumstances, to a fixed and unalterable rate of twenty per cent. duty. The first section is in the following words:

"*Be it enacted*, &c. That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted."

The provision of that section is nothing more nor less than that the existing duties should be, by the 30th June, 1842, brought down to twenty per cent. What then? Were they always to remain at that rate? The section does not so declare. Not only is this not expected, and was not so understood, but directly the reverse is asserted, and was so understood, if the exigencies of the Treasury required a higher rate to provide the revenue necessary to an economical administration of the government. The third section, which embodies most of the great principles of the act, is in these words:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And, from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and, from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

What is the meaning of this language? Can any thing be more explicit or less liable to misconception? It contains two obligations. The first is, that there shall be an economical administration of the government: no waste, no extravagance, no squandering of the public money. I admit this obligation, in its fullest force, in all its length and breadth, and I trust that my friends, with or without my aid, will fulfil it, in letter and spirit, with the most perfect fidelity. But the second obligation is no less binding and imperative; and that is, that such duties *shall be laid* as may be necessary to raise *such* revenue as is requisite to an economical administration of the government. The source of the revenue is defined and prescribed—the foreign imports, to the exclusion of all other sources. The amount, from the nature of things, could not be specified; but whatever it may be, be it large or small, allowing us to come below or requiring that we should go beyond twenty per cent., that amount is to be raised.

I contend, therefore, with entire confidence, that it is perfectly consistent with the provisions of the compromise act to impose duties to any amount whatever, thirty, forty, or more per cent., subject to the single condition of an economical administration of the government.

What are the principles of the act? First, there is the principle that a fixed *ad valorem* duty shall prevail and be in force at all times. For one, I am willing to abide by that principle. There are certain vague notions afloat as to the utility and necessity of specific duties and discriminations, which I am persuaded arise from a want of a right understanding of the subject. We have had the *ad valorem* principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed; and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the treasury on that principle.

It was necessary first to ascertain the value of the goods, and then to impose the duty upon them; and, from the commencement of the act to this day, the *ad valorem* principle has been substantially in operation. Compare the difference between specific and the ad valorem system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares that the duty paid shall be upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equal duty on articles greatly unequal in value. Coffee, for example, (and it is an article which always suggests itself to my thoughts,) is one of the articles on which a specific duty has been levied. Now, it is perfectly well known that Mocha coffee is worth at least twice as much as the coffee of St. Domingo or Cuba, yet both pay the same duty. The tax has no respect to the value, but is arbitrarily levied on all articles of a specific kind alike, however various and unequal may be their values. I say that, in theory, and according to every sound principle of justice, the ad valorem mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. There is, I admit, one objection to it: as the value of an article is a matter subject to opinion, and as opinions will ever vary, either honestly or fraudulently, there is some difficulty in preventing frauds. But, with the home valuation proposed by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Simmons,) the ad valorem system can be adopted with all practicable safety, and will be liable to those chances only of fraud which are inevitable under any and every system.

Again: What has been the fact from the origin of the government until now? The articles from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such as woollens, linens, silks, cottons, worsteds, and a few others, have all been taxed on the *ad valorem* principle, and there has been no difficulty in the operation. I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate *ad valorem*, wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue laws has been, as every body knows, the effort to get in goods of a finer quality and higher value admitted under the lower rate of duty required for those of a lower value. The honorable gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) and honorable senator from New York (Mr. Wright) both well know this. But if the duty was laid *ad valorem* there could be no motive for such an effort, and the fraud, in its present form, would have no place. In England, as all who have read the able report made by Mr. Hume, a Scottish member in the House of Commons, must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties; and the tendency in the public mind appears to be, instead of having a variety of specific duties and a variety of *ad valorem* duties, to have one permanent fixed rate of duty for all articles. I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle as laid down in the compromise act. If there be those who suppose that, under the specific form of duty, a higher degree of protection can be secured than under the other mode, I would observe that the actual measure of protection does not depend upon the *form* but on the *amount* of the duty which is levied on the foreign rival article.

Assuming that we are to adhere to this principle, then every one of the leading principles of the same act can be adhered to and carried out by you; for I again assert that the idea that duties are always to remain at precisely twenty per cent. and never to vary from that point, be the exigencies of government what they may, does not belong to the language of the act, nor is it required by any one of its provisions.

(To be concluded next week.)

FROM FLORIDA.

Savannah, March 10, 1842

Important from Florida.—We are in possession of the St Augustine News and the Herald of the 4th and 5th inst., together with interesting intelligence in relation to the war, to a late date, from our correspondents.

Our letter of March 4th, from Picolata, stated there were hopes that Major Belknap might induce *As-sin-o-ris* with his band of about one hundred persons, including twenty or twenty five warriors, to come in.

By an officer of the Army arrived in town we learn that this chief has surrendered to Major Belknap with his whole party, consisting of twenty-one warriors and fifty-seven women and children. This surrender is much more important than a battle.

The enemy is pressed vigorously in all directions, and yet so few are his numbers, and so great his ability to elude search, that it is next to impossible to seize him. We refer our readers to the following letter from one of our kind correspondents. We regard the advancement of these new settlers into the heart of Florida as the beginning of a new era in the Florida war. This move is the most important thing which has occurred in Florida for years past. The time has now arrived when the remaining Indians are too few, and the loss of life and treasure too great, to justify offensive measures on a large scale. Hereafter the efforts of our troops will be mainly directed to the protection of our settlers. We therefore mark a new era from this date in Florida affairs. The enemy will still be pressed and may be compelled to surrender at discretion, but the probability is strong that the diminished bands now out can continue at large if they please, as they have done. To collect these small remnants is indeed a herculean labor.

Republican.

Correspondence of the Savanah Republican.

Florida, February 28 1842.

Twenty-three settlers, with their baggage and slaves, and one with his family, have crossed the Withlacoochee on their way to the *Annuklilga Hammock* to open a settlement. More are to follow, some probably to Clear Water harbor, west of Tampa, where Fort Harrison was located. This is the first time a settler has advanced south of the now noted Withlacoochee since the fall of 1835, the commencement of the war. This is planting a settlement in the ancient and once formidable strong-hold of the Seminole. These men go prepared to encounter struggling Indians and to occupy the country, as the pioneers of this nation have always done, with the plough in one hand and the rifle in the other. A block house is to be built for them by the troops at such a point as they may select in the Hammock, and that will form a rallying point for their operations. They go with their eyes open, and know that this enterprise is one which will place them in the neighborhood of some of the Indians, but, they are aware that if nothing is risked nothing will be gained in such a country.

This is an important movement.—It is a beginning of the end. They go to a point within striking distance of the once redoubtable Wahoo and Cove of the Withlacoochee, with the favorite haunts of the Honosapa near them on the gulf side.

Such an armed occupation and settlement is a harbinger of good. It is truly pleasant to see the aparatus of the pioneer advancing to subject to the use of civilization those fertile hammocks, blessed with a climate so mild and attractive. The western coast on or near the gulf possesses a blander climate than on the eastern side of the Territory. The sea breezes from the ocean on the Atlantic coast are much ruder and colder than on the western side, where the east winds from off the Atlantic are tempered by passage over land, and the gulf breezes are never so raw as those from the broad ocean. These regions must, at some future day, become a place of resort to those afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

Important Capture.—We have the gratifying intelligence that that worthy and indefatigable officer, Major Plympton, has succeeded in capturing the notorious chief *Short Grass*, together with his son in law and their families. They were captured near Dunn's Lake.

St. Augustine News.

Daring Forgery.—On Tuesday of last week, a stranger of rather genteel appearance, calling himself Shepperd, arrived in this town, in the western stage. He stopped at the Washington Hotel, and represented himself as from Montgomery, Ala., and as wishing to purchase negroes: after some inquiry, however, he pretended that he found the price of negroes too high, that he had concluded to go farther north to make his intended purchases. On Wednesday of the same week he went to the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place and asked Mr. Roberts, the Cashier, if he would give him a certificate of deposite for thirty six dollars. The Cashier stated to him that the amount was smaller than was customary on which to issue a certificate of deposite; but, upon Shepperd's stating that he wished to make a remittance of that amount to a gentleman in Wilmington, the Cashier, without the least suspicion of his intention, offered him a check on the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington. This he readily accepted, and gave for the check seven half eagles and two half dollar pieces in silver.

Early on Friday morning Shepperd took the Western stage. Nothing farther was heard or thought of the check, until the receipt, by last Tuesday's mail, by Mr. Roberts, of the notice of the receipt and payment by the Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington of a check for SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn by Mr. Roberts, in favor of John Wood, endorsed by him.—"Pay to Nathan Shepperd,"—and by him endorsed.—"N. Shepperd." This was no doubt the same check—with the exception of this *small* change from thirty six to six thousand dollars—which Mr. Roberts had sold to the villain in question. The scoundrel probably committed the forgery here. We learn that he purchased a bottle of blue ink at a drug store in town, of the same kind as that with which the check was written, soon after getting it.

What metamorphosis this swindling rascal may have made in his personal appearance before this time, we pretend not to guess; but as it may aid in leading to an arrest of the perpetrator of a crime hitherto almost unknown in this community, we will briefly describe him as he appeared here. He is about 35 years of age, rather below the ordinary height, say about five feet six inches, rather thick set, and says he weighs 140 lbs.—this we should judge to be about his weight. He had while here a large pair of whiskers, approaching to a sandy colour; his dress was genteel, and he appeared to be a man of easy address, and bland conciliatory manners, well calculated to impress favorably a stranger. He had a full head of long bushy hair, a remarkably short neck, with a fine white set of teeth, which, he frequently displayed by a pleasant smile; his walk was rather peculiar, carrying his feet with his toes neither outward nor inward.—*Indian like*. We know nothing of the direction he took from Wilmington, having heard nothing farther from him since he received the amount of the check. We think it probable, however, that he may have taken the boat from Wilmington to Charleston.

We understand that he received the *six thousand dollars* in large bills, but are not informed on what Bank: these bills he will probably endeavor to get exchange, which we hope may lead to his detection.

Newbern Spec.

MARYLAND.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Thursday night, *leaving undone* much of what they ought to have done, and *doing* some things which they ought not to have done. Among the former, we are sorry to say, are (as we understand) all measures for further sustaining the credit of the State; and especially the bill for completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of the most important of these measures. Among the things done, the expediency of doing which at least admits of doubt, is the only act of the session of any consequence, being an act "to provide for specie payments by the Banks." The act requires all the banks in the State, on or before the first Monday of May next, to pay and continue to pay on demand all their several and respective liabilities in specie. The residue of the act, besides a temporary authority to the banks to issue small bills for circulation, consists of provisions for enforcing the principal enactment.

Nat. Intel.

A Temperance Town.—An election was held in the town of Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday last, in which temperance was brought to the polls. The temperance men determined to drive out the sale of intoxicating liquors, and prepared a ticket for Council of men *pledged* to withhold licenses from all the public houses. Nearly 400 votes were cast, and the Temperance ticket prevailed by about 30 majority. By this decision, the sale of alcoholic drinks will cease in Burlington the last of next week.

Annexation of Texas.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says that a scheme is on foot for the acquisition of Texas. The idea of its admission into the Union has been abandoned, but a new plan for compassing the same object has been devised. The writer states that Mr. Waddy Thompson has gone out Minister, charged with a negociation for the cession of the territory of Texas, in satisfaction of our claims upon Mexico for spoliations. Whether this be correct or not, we have no means of knowing, but we believe it is understood that the acquisition of Texas is a favorite measure with the President. The writer referred to says that the project now entertained is to bring the one-starred republic into the Union by means of the treaty making power—that is, by the assent of the Senate to its purchase from Mexico. *Star.*

STRANGE CONFESSION.—Another extraordinary death-bed confession has been made concerning the fate of Mrs. Alston, Col. Burr's daughter. She left Charleston for New York some 30 years ago in a brig, which was never heard from. A dying sailor in Maine, years after, confessed that he was one of the crew, who murdered the passengers for their money. Another sailor subsequently died in Mobile and made a similar confession. The New Orleans papers of the 2d now report a third confession, that of a sailor who recently died in Texas. This man died in great distress of mind. He said Mrs. Alston was the last one put overboard. Her image, he said, was always before him, and he could not die without confessing the horrid deed. The closing scene of his life was horrible in the extreme. He raved with madness, exclaiming "There!—there she is now!—I see her standing before me!—away!"

Baltimore Clipper.

Distressing Accident.—We learn, that a most distressing accident occurred in Iredell county (N. C.) on the 4th inst. The daughters of Mr. Bustle, while returning home from a wedding party, were overtaken by a storm of wind and rain, which was so violent that they deserted their carriage, to take shelter in a school-house, which was some little distance off. While running to it, Miss Elizabeth Bustle, outrunning the rest, was in advance, when the top of a pine tree, breaking off, fell upon her, almost burying her beneath the surface of the earth. She was instantly killed.

The Nashville Whig of the 8th inst. says: "The bluff bank of the river, immediately to the right of the City Hotel, gave way about 7 o'clock last night, with a tremendous crash, carrying down the framed stabling of the hotel, which stood on the bluff parallel with the river. Two horses only were killed by the disaster."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 24.

We have received the four first numbers of "THE LITERARY NEWS," a small sheet, neatly printed, and edited with some taste. It is, we believe, neutral in politics; and is devoted, as its name indicates, principally to literary and miscellaneous articles, and items of general intelligence. It is edited by J. G. Burr, esq. and published, at Wilmington in this state, by Richard Simpson, at $1:50 per annum, in advance.

We learn from the "News," that the steam saw mill of Mr. P. Dickinson, at Wilmington, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. About twelve thousand dollars were insured on the mill and lumber. It is not known how the fire originated.

Anderson Mitchell, esq. of Ashe county, is the Whig candidate in that district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 3d ult. contains the proceedings of the Mississippi Legislature, from which it appears that the House of Representatives on the *Friday night* preceding, solemnly repudiated the Union Bank bonds, a portion of the state debt. The Whig seems to think that the day and the hour was a fitting season for such a deed of infamy.

The Raleigh Standard charges us with having, in our notice of Mr. Henry's speech at this place, "falsified a recent fact and a record too," and with having, upon such a basis, "dared to impute wilful deception to another;" and casts also a broad censure upon the Whig press of the state for copying our article, and for not being candid enough to correct us for our "mistake." The Standard, however, instead of convicting us of a mistake, attempts to be very witty, says that he is in "the vein for joking," and tells a very funny story about a dog; a feint which he is very apt to assume when he has a bone to gnaw which he apprehends to be too tough for his management. The Standard's fancy for "dogs' tails" is withall somewhat characteristic, and indicates the facility with which he goes round his subject. By "shaking the dog's tail" he may hope to divert the minds of his readers from the true subject; but he will nevertheless find that we have not been "barking up the wrong tree."

Having fancied that he had found us in the midst of a very great difficulty, the editor very "charitably" offers his assistance to extricate us from it; and very kindly advises us hereafter to "be sure we are right" before we again charge a gentleman with making "false statements." Now this is very good advice, and covers a principle which we have acted upon through our whole political career, whereby we have hitherto altogether avoided "running our head into a bramble bush." But the Standard's kindness to us, happens to be unfortunate for his friend, and places Mr. Henry precisely in the predicament in which the Standard fancied he had found us.

The Standard, in the excess of his kindness to us, says that "the five millions *was a substitute* for so much of the twelve millions, in the form that it passed the House of Representatives," but that it was altered in the Senate. Now this proves fully our position; not only that the Secretary of the Treasury *asked* for the treasury notes *to make up the deficiency* occasioned by the failure to negotiate the loan, but that the bill was passed in the House of Representatives for the same end.

How does this agree with Mr. Henry's statement to the people here? After telling them that the Whigs, at the extra session, authorised a loan of twelve millions of dollars, he said that the Secretary of the Treasury came forward at the commencement of the present session and told Congress that that was not enough, he must have five millions more in treasury notes, making, as he said, seventeen millions of debt—thereby inferring, and evidently so intending it to be understood, that the Secretary had procured the loan of twelve millions, and after exhausting that, wished to obtain five millions more; when the fact was notorious throughout the whole country, that a moiety only of the twelve millions had been obtained, and that the five millions of treasury notes were asked for to make up the deficiency. Will the Standard pretend to say that there was no deception in this? Even to this day a portion only of the loan has been taken; and although a proposition is now before Congress to increase the amount of the loan, and to extend the period for which it is to be created, so that the whole amount will in all probability soon be negotiated, yet the facts will not be thereby altered, as they related either to Mr. Henry's speech or our statement. The "record" will sustain us in every particular.

We will here suggest, as among the things to be remembered, that this loan of twelve millions was in great part asked for to pay debts contracted and appropriations made during Mr. Van Buren's administration—an administration which had not only exhausted twenty millions of extra means, but had left a large debt upon the country—an administration, in fact, which had in four years expended more than thirty-one millions of dollars beyond the ordinary revenue of the country.

We quote the words of the Standard, and return them back upon him. "*Mistake* is a lenient word for one who falsifies a recent fact and record too, and upon that basis dares to impute wilful deception to another."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday the 10th of March, Mr. Linn, on leave, introduced a bill to indemnify Major General Jackson for losses sustained by him in the discharge of his official duty; which was read a second time, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The Senate proceeded to the special order, being the retrenchment and tariff resolutions. Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate at considerable length, affirming part of the resolutions, and denying the validity of others; and contending that it was first necessary to have all the reports on retrenchment before fixing the sum on which the government was to be administered. Mr. Simmons rose to reply, but the hour being late, the subject was postponed, and the Senate entered upon the consideration of executive business.

On Friday, the retrenchment and tariff resolutions were again resumed as the special order, and Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate at great length, chiefly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wright and Mr. Woodbury. In the course of his observations, Mr. Simmons alluded to the necessity that existed to protect the home industry of the country, maintaining that as that was done, so would the prosperity of the country be enhanced. After a few incidental remarks from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodbury, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, more than the usual number of petitions were presented; and among them, one from the widow of the memorable Herman Blannerhasset, asking remuneration for injuries done to her property by the militia who took possession of her husband's island, soon after the arrest of Col. Burr.

Mr. Choate occupied the Senate for about an hour and a half, on the resolutions relating to retrenchment, tariff, &c. He confined himself pretty much to arguing the constitutional power of Congress to protect the labor and industry of the country; which he asserted was the main object of the formation of the Union.

The Senate held an executive session, and then adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clay's resolutions, in relation to retrenchment, tariff, &c. was again taken up, and Mr. Miller delivered his views at considerable length in favor of their leading points.

On Wednesday, after the presentation of several petitions in favor of protection to the iron interest, two or three private bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then took up the special order, when Mr. Calhoun occupied the floor on the retrenchment and tariff resolutions until near four o'clock, contending for the benefit of free trade, and maintaining that all branches of industry were infinitely better off at the present time than they were during the high tariff of 1828.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after some time spent therein adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Evans addressed the Senate for more than two hours, on Mr. Clay's resolutions, proposing an augmentation of the duty on imports, and a diminution of the expenditures of the government. Mr. Evans's remarks were mainly in reply to those of Mr. Woodbury, delivered some days since.

An Executive session was then held.

On Friday, several bills were considered; after which the special order was taken up, being Mr. Clay's resolutions relating to the tariff, retrenchment, &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 10th of March, the whole day was spent, in committee of the whole, in the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1842.

On Friday, Mr. Wise offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee, "whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon the expediency and propriety of separating the patronage of the government from the private and political press of the country, and upon the best and most efficient and economical mode of effecting that object." The resolution was adopted, and the committee ordered to consist of five.

The General Appropriation bill was then again taken up, and its consideration continued until the close of the sitting.

On Saturday, Mr. Fillmore reported, from the committee of ways and means, certain amendments to the loan bill, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The house then proceeded to the special order of the day, being the consideration of private bills.

Monday being set apart for the reception of petitions, &c., little other business was done.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mallory, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a war steamer for harbor defence; also a bill to authorize the construction of a depot for charts and instruments for the navy of the United States; both of which were accompanied with a report in writing. The bills were severally read twice by their titles and committed.

Mr. Adams rose and said that on the 27th day of August last a resolution from the committee on foreign affairs had been adopted, instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the expenditures of the diplomatic department of the government, by reducing the number of ministers and diplomatic agents abroad. No report had been made at that session, and he now moved that the resolution be again referred to that committee.

Objection being made, Mr. Adams moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering the resolution, which, he said, he reported by direction of the committee on foreign affairs. It was a retrenching resolution, and it was necessary that it should be acted upon immediately.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted.

The General Appropriation bill was then again taken up in committee of the whole, and considered.

On Wednesday, the committee on elections made a report in the case of the contested election in Maine, accompanied with a resolution declaring that the Hon. Joshua A. Lowell is entitled to his seat as a member of the 27th Congress for the state of Maine. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the General Appropriation bill was postponed, and the bill "for the extension of the loan of 1841, and for the addition of five millions thereto," was taken up in committee of the whole.

On Thursday, Mr. Gilmer, from the select committee on general retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress; which, having been read twice by its title, was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. G. also made a report on the franking privilege; which, without being read, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Loan Bill was again taken up in committee of the whole, and after sitting to a late hour, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

On Friday, the loan bill was farther considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Evans rose and concluded his argument commenced yesterday. He spoke to a late hour, chiefly in reply to Mr. Calhoun, in which he denied all the positions laid down by that Senator as to the increase of trade as the duties diminished. On the contrary, he maintained that the reverse was the fact. Mr. E. was very impressive towards the close of his speech, wherein he invoked gentlemen to lay aside all party bias, and make the necessary sacrifices to relieve the country from its present embarrassments, and the treasury from its crippled state.

Mr. Calhoun spoke a few minutes as to the position he had assumed being based on Hazard's Tables.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following document, in reply to a resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Graham, has been forwarded to us for publication, for the satisfaction of several young men in this state who have applied for warrants.

Report from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the number and rule of appointment of the Cadets at West Point.

Department of War, January 7, 1842.

SIR:—In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 3d instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the officer in charge of the Engineer Department, which has the general superintendence of the Military Academy at West Point. The arrangement referred to by him, of referring to the member of Congress representing a district in which a vacancy exists, for a recommendation of a successor, is adopted for the purpose of obtaining the most accurate information, and is not understood as necessarily imposing an obligation to appoint the person thus recommended. The acts of Congress on the subject having vested the President with the power of appointment, the best means of determining the merits and qualifications of the applicants are employed, with reference to a fair distribution among the several states.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. SPENCER.

Hon. S. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate.

Engineer Department,
Washington, January 5, 1842.

SIR:—The resolution of the Senate, of the 3d instant, calling for information as to the number of cadets at present in the Military Academy, from each state and territory of the Union, and from the district of Columbia, and inquiring as to what regulations exist in the War Department respecting the appointment of cadets, so as to apportion them among the several states, &c., having been referred to this office, I have the honor to state, that the number of cadets at present in the academy is 240; there being

From Maine	8
New Hampshire	4
Massachusetts	9
Rhode Island	1
Connecticut	5
Vermont	5
New York	33
New Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	22
Delaware	1
Maryland	4
Virginia	17
North Carolina	8
South Carolina	7
Georgia	4
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	12
Ohio	17
Louisiana	3
Mississippi	2
Alabama	3
Indiana	7
Illinois	2
Missouri	1
Arkansas	1
Michigan	2
Florida	1
Wisconsin	1
Iowa	1
District of Columbia	4
Appointments at large, being generally the descendants of officers and soldiers of the Revolution and the last war, appointed as follows:	
Sons of living and deceased officers of the army and navy	21
From Virginia	4
Maine	2
Pennsylvania	3
New York	1
Kentucky	2
Rhode Island	1
Maryland	1
Ohio	2
South Carolina	1
Charged to no state	1
Total at large	39
Total now in the Academy	240

The arrangement which now exists in the War Department, respecting the appointment of cadets, so as to apportion them among the several states, is one created by the department for its own government, and is as follows:

In the month of February or March, annually, the appointments are made from among the applicants whose names are on the register: care being taken to distribute them as nearly as circumstances will permit, so as to give one cadet to each congressional district, excepting in the states of Delaware, Arkansas and Michigan, which, in consequence of the large unrepresented fraction in the first, and the growing population of the others, are allowed two cadets each.

The number of cadets in the academy, at the same time, has exceeded 250. The first instance in which this excess occurred was in the year 1822. Since that time the number in the academy has exceeded 250 during a portion of each year; the number has also fallen short of 250 during a portion of each year, so that the average number in the academy during a whole year has not exceeded 250.

The laws regulating the number of cadets in the Military Academy, are the acts of 16th March, 1802, and 29th April, 1812. These laws have been so construed as to fix the greatest number of cadets admissible into the academy at 260, as will more fully appear by reference to the opinion of the Attorney General, House document 51, 1st session, 19th Congress, page 21.

For a number of years the practice of the Department, under these laws, has been, in the formation of a new class, to appoint a considerable excess over and above the vacancies actually existing in the institution. This excess is soon removed, however, and the number is gradually reduced below the authorized limit, by the failure of some to report themselves at the academy, by the failure of others to pass the initiatory examination, and by the vacancies occurring from resignations, and from other causes. This excess is moreover fixed and limited by experience, founded upon the operations of the academy for a series of years; and it has always been so regulated, that the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the authorized number, has never been exceeded.

When, from any cause, a vacancy has occurred in the corps of cadets, a successor has generally been appointed from the same congressional district from which his predecessor had been selected. This has not, however, been uniformly the case. It has been the uniform practice, however, in the formation of new classes, to see that each congressional district is charged as having a cadet in the academy, before making out any appointments on the list at large.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of Col. Totten,

GEO. L. WELCKER,
Lieut and Asst. Chief Engineer

Hon. J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Jefferson College (La.) Burnt.—This splendid and costly building, erected by the munificence of the state of Louisiana for the collegiate education of its population, was destroyed on the afternoon of March 6th by fire. The building was discovered to be on fire about two o'clock P. M., and the flames raged with such fury that in less than two hours nothing remained but a heap of ruins. Few articles of value were saved from the conflagration. No lives were lost.

The College contained a fine library with 7,000 volumes, which have cost $8,710: a chemical laboratory worth $1,600; mathematical instruments, and a large quantity of other furniture. The total cost of the building and furniture, according to the last report of the trustees, is $152,398 13. The building was insured for $62,000.

The Legislature of Florida have passed resolutions expressive of their gratitude for the services which Col. W. J. Worth has rendered the territory as commander-in-chief of the military forces in that quarter. They speak in a manner highly complimentary of the skill and ability with which he has conducted the military operations entrusted to his charge, and state that he has been instrumental in ridding the territory of nearly seven hundred of her murderous foes.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 3d instant, after passing an immense number of acts, of which among the last was one vastly the most important of the session, being an act for preserving the beneficent system of internal improvement of that state from an untimely end, by pledging the faith of the commonwealth for its aid to an extent sufficient for the purpose. Several new counties were created during the session, to which were given the respected names of Crittenden, Boyle, Ballard, Marshall, and Letcher.

In spite of all that we are suffering, and all that we must expect to suffer, from the effects of the mad and mischievous measures of the last Administration, we cannot help being amused at the rabid hostillity of the press which advocated those measures against the banks—denouncing them as swindling shops, a curse, a disgrace, an incubs, the authors of the dis, orders of the currency, and the consequent sufferings of the people. Poor fellows! Like Saturn, they are devouring their own children, the offspring of their *wise* "experiments." Fight away at the banks, gentlemen! Your experiments on currency brought the larger number of them into existence, and you have the best right to abuse and denounce them. We never heard a complaint uttered against the banks up to the time your party came into power. We had no more of them than were admitted to be useful and indispensable. We had then the best currency that ever was known, and the People, without one exception in the whole mass of thirteen millions, were content with it. But the great idol of the "democratic" party, undertook to convince them that he could give them a better; and (without going into particulars which are now somewhat trite) *here we are*, flat on our backs, crushed by the fruits of *his* "experiments," and gasping for breath. *Norfold (Va.) Herald.*

LAND ENTRIES.—All persons who have entries of vacant land in this state, made previous to the 1st of January, 1840, are hereby informed, that they lapsed on the 31st December last, and cannot, under the existing land law, be perfected into grants. This notice is given, to save the expense of sending papers thus situated with the expectation of obtaining grants thereon. *N. C. Standard.*

A Diabolical Act.—On Wednesday last a man named John Bird was examined before the Mayor of Pittsburg, (Pa.) and committed to prison, on a charge of having tied his wife to a chair, and then set fire to her clothes. The poor woman, after having been dreadfully burned, was relieved from her distressing situation by the neighbors, whom her shrieks brought to her assistance. Whiskey was the cause of this fiendish outrage.

We learn from the New Hampshire Courier that the Hon. Leonard Wilcox has been temporarily appointed, by the Governor, to be a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Franklin Pierce.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held at Mars Hill, on Saturday the 2d day of April next. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.

☞ We have been requested to state, that the meeting at Red Mountain for appointing Delegates to the Whig Convention in May, will be held on Saturday the 9th of April, instead of the 26th of March as advertised.

MARRIED,

In Perquimons county, on the 10th instant, by James P. Whedbee, esq., Mr. JEREMIAH H. WHEDBEE, of Orange county, to Miss ANN E. WHEDBEE, daughter of James S. Whedbee, deceased.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, March 22.

Cotton,	6½ a 8¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 65 a 3 00
Leaf,	3 50 a 6 50

Fayetteville, March 16.

Flour,	5 50 a 6 50
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a 0 00
(bushel,)	60 a 00
Cotton,	5 a 8
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets		
24 Thursday,	5 56	6 4		
25 Friday,	5 55	6 5		
26 Saturday,	5 53	6 7		
27				
28				
29				
30				

H. W.	8 6 morn
	1 13 after.
	5 26 morn
	8 41 after.

county, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Hudson M. Cave be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
March 23 16—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

March 17th, 1842.

JAMES C. HOLLAND, of Chapel Hill, Orange County, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next why the said James C Holland be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
March 23. 13—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

March 17th, 1842.

ELISHA PARTAIN, of Chatham county, having this day filed a petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Elisha Partain be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of twenty days.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
March 23. 16—

RHODE ISLAND.

In reply to a request made by certain citizens of Providence of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of Rhode Island for their opinion upon the legality of what is called the "People's Constitution," lately voted upon by a large portion of the people of the State, the Judges say: "that the Convention which formed the 'People's Constitution' assembled without law; that in forming it they proceeded without law; that the votes given in favor of it were given without law; and however among an expression of public opinion they may present, that said Constitution, instead of being the paramount law of the land, is of no binding force whatever; that obedience to it will form no justification or excuse for any act done in pursuance of it; and that any attempt to carry it into effect by force will be treason against the State of Rhode Island, if not against the United States."

It will be recollected that a Constitution for this State has been recently perfected by a lawful Convention, which is soon to be submitted to the people.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature.

Stereotype it!—That in the ten years previous to General Jackson's war on our currency system, the number of banks created was 23, with a capital of $8,000,000; that in the next two years the number of banks created was 268, with a capital of $363,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound; and that the Locofocos are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the condition of no currency at all. *True Whig.*

Notice.

☞ On the last Saturday in April, there will be a meeting at the High Falls Factory, on Haw River, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the subject of the division of Orange County. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, without distinction of party.

A WHIG AND DEMOCRAT.

March 16 15

NEW GOODS, VERY CHAEP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "*Live and let live*, as well as *to live*," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. 00—

GROCERY.

Attention! Citizens of Orange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others:

Molasses,	Camphor,
Sugar,	Mace,
Coffee,	White Lead in kegs,
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar,	Putty,
Raisins,	Salt Petre,
Rice,	Alum,
Cheese,	Epsom Salts,
Herring,	Glauber Salts,
Salt,	Dry White Lead,
Turpentine Soap,	" Red Lead,
Fayetteville Candles,	Copperas
Spanish Indigo,	Chip Log Wood,
White Lead, in kegs,	Lamp Black,
Madder,	Saleratus,
Spice,	Brimstone,
Black Pepper,	Spanish Brown,
Ginger,	Miller's Snuff
Cloves,	Spirits Turpentine,
Cinnamon,	Good Vinegar,
	Assortment of Nails,

A large quantity of Spun Cotton, and Picked Cotton by the pound.

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

January 25. 80—

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16 15—

☞ Please Read This!! ☜

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the publick, that he has the agency

SEARS' PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,

AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

and that he is prepared to supply all who may wish to purchase this beautiful and "good book," at the New York retail price, which is two dollars per volume, or six dollars per set. The entire work embraces 1200 pages with 600 elegant engravings. The whole forms a complete illustrated commentary of the Old and New Testaments. The work needs no other recommendation than *itself*, to all who will examine it. Single copies obtained at two dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal

It gives us pleasure to recommend a work of this character to our brethren of all classes.

From the New York Lumenary.

This work has so many beauties and excellencies distinguishing it from the mass of books daily issuing from the press, that we give it as our deliberate opinion to be a work admirably calculated to impart the instruction it professes to communicate. It is a complete library of religious and useful knowledge, and should be in the hands of every minister of the gospel and biblical student. In view of its being so strikingly concise and accurate, and withal so very cheap (only two dollars per volume,) it comes within the reach of almost every person, and ought to be possessed by every family. It will enable all to study the scripture with understanding, pleasure and profit.

From the Baptist Advocate.

The whole has been prepared with a degree of neatness and elegance which must strongly recommend it to every lover of the fine arts, in addition to the interest which its scriptural oriental illustrations excite in its behalf, in the mind of a christian.

From the New York Watchman and Observer.

We can scarcely speak too highly of the splendid style in which the numerous embellishments are drawn and engraved, and of the interesting letter press descriptions which accompany them.

From the Brother Jonathan and Tatler.

We cannot doubt but this very neat and almost indispensible volume will find a place in every family where the Bible is read and respected.

From the Family Magazine.

From an examination of the work, we are sincere in the belief that a book more acceptable to the religious community has seldom appeared. It contains the very gist of all that has hitherto been published.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

It is a Companion to the Bible, and every christian parent should purchase one for his family. This is no puff, but a real expression of opinion in favor of so good a book.

From the Rev Jacob H Brouner Pastor of the Christopher street Church, N Y.

DEAR SIR:—In *cheapness*, your work will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted in Biblical Illustrations. I have not been deceived by the beautiful outside; it will be found without a rival, and must prove a blessing to the rising generation. It will be a most valuable aid to home education. The well informed may also find it good for refreshing their memories.

Columns might be filled with recommendations to this work from Ministers of all denominations. To give an idea of what is embraced, in so short an advertisement as this, would be an impossibility. The subscriber would only add, to those who say "Thy word to me is sweeter than honey and the honey comb," in this work they will find an invaluable treasure. One no sooner opens it than he is introduced into the land of Edom. He is struck with wonder and astonishment at the desolation that now overspreads that once proud and exalted land Petrea; its ancient metropolis stands mantled in gloom, and is truly a Home for the Cormorant and the Bittern, for the Owl and for the Raven; all—all declare that the prediction of the prophet is fulfilled, and that the word of God standeth sure. He wanders at his leisure among the tombs of the ancient dead, and finally arrives at the spot that Abraham bought for a burying-place. Palmyra is a heap of grand ruins, and fills the beholder, while he gazes upon them, with sensations of mingled melancholy and delight. The manners and customs of the east are no less interesting than they are profitable. The Prophets cannot fail to interest all. Isaiah is the personification of sublimity of thought. Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, is overwhelmed with grief, and seems to say, "O that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears." Ezekiel, Daniel, Joel, Jonah and Zachariah, are all marked with an expression of character that leaves a deep impression upon the mind. The scenery about Jerusalem is interesting. While the Cartoons of Raphael (eight New Testament scenes) beautify the whole, one of which, says a minister, is worth the price of the book.

☞ The subscriber may be found at the Shoe Store of Wm. H. Brown during the week of the Superior Court, where the work may be obtained; after which time it may also be obtained at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder. Persons wishing to obtain the work in Orange and the surrounding counties, can be supplied by dropping a few lines, *post paid*, to the subscriber, at Eno Mills, Orange county, North Carolina.

JOHN A. M'MANNEN, *Agent.*

March 1. 14—

NEW GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

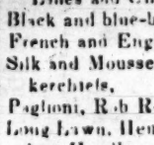
Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

The Thorough Bred Horse

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



THE subscriber takes leave thus early to inform his friends and the public generally, that this noble stallion will be under his superintendence during the ensuing season, and that his services may be commanded at a price to suit the hardness of the times and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it may be the last they will ever have; it being probable the horse will be removed from Orange at the expiration of the season. In regard to his pedigree, it is only necessary here to state, that he is of the purest and best blood in this county, having descended in a clear and unpolluted stream, on the part of his sire, from Sir Charles, and on the part of his dam, from Monsieur Tonson—two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see, admire him. For further particulars see handbill.

ARCHIBALD W. PARKER.

Little River, Orange County, } 9-3oow
Jan'y 24 1842. }

NEW Spring Dry Goods.

WE take pleasure in saying to our friends in North Carolina, and the public generally, that we have commenced receiving our

New Goods,

and are willing to dispose of them by the Package or by the Piece, at a very small advance, to Cash, or good and punctual customers, at the usual time.

VARNUM, EGERTON, & CO.

Petersburg Va.

March 1, 1842. 14—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. H. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that wherever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Mattingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Cart saddle Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st, 1842.

MATTHEW M'CAULEY of Orange County having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Matthew M'Cauley be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

March 3 13—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st 1842

JONES WATSON of Chapel Hill, in the County of Orange, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Jones Watson be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

March 3. 13—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st 1842.

MILES DAVIS of Chapel Hill in the County of Orange, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next why the said Miles Davis be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

March 3. 13—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the harvest of ills which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet edited by Wm B Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 86—

500 Bushels Seed Oats.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granery.

MICHAEL HOLT.

January 11. 06 4w

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son HENDERSON WOODS is authorized to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his own contracts in as full and perfect a manner as though he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

HENDERSON WOODS.

February 23 12—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son ALFRED MONK is authorized to transact business for himself and to make contracts, in as full and free a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty one years.

WILLIS MONK.

February 15. 11—

Cash for Flax-seed.

THE subscriber will give one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel for good clean Flax-seed, if delivered at his mills by the first of March.

THOS W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, Feb. 2 09-3w

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds,
Cloths for Over-coats,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints,
Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes,
Saddlery, Hardware, &c &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23 00—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universale Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 185 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitcluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Mark Patterson, adm'r. vs. *Benjamin D Price* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin D. Price, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Hardy Royster, against *Granderson Royster, Elizabeth Royster, John Royster, Harrison Royster, Solomon Royster, Jesse Bradsher and Nancy his wife, and William Royster.*

Petition for Re-probate Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Royster, Harrison Royster, and Solomon Royster, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $5 00 07—

For Sale,

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR; also a small quantity of BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 15 11—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.